would extend section 181 treatment to live theatrical productions.

Section 181 was first enacted in the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 and has been extended several times since. It was added to protect the U.S. television and film industry and to counteract the increasingly aggressive incentives offered by many foreign governments to attract production overseas. The Directors Guild of America noted, at the time that section 181 was passed, ''globalization, rising costs, foreign wage, tax and financing incentives, and technological advances, combined are causing a substantial transformation of what used to be a quintessentially American industry into an increasingly dispersed global industry.''

In enacting section 181, Congress recognized the important and unique contribution our television and film production industries make to providing high-paying jobs and economic benefits in communities across the country. These productions provide good jobs not just for actors, writers and directors, but also for the local carpenters and electricians, the drivers and equipment operators, the caterers and hotel-keepers who provide services to these productions. It is estimated that a major motion picture shooting on location contributes $225,000 every day to the local economy. For example, in 2011, the major studios alone paid over $2.7 billion to over 23,000 vendors in New York State. Moreover, in that same year, filmed production accounted for $7.1 billion in spending and employed 130,000 people in New York City, according to the Boston Consulting Group.

Section 181 of the Internal Revenue Code allows production companies to deduct the cost of qualified U.S. productions immediately rather than capitalizing the costs and deducting them slowly over time. The incentive accelerates the timing of the deduction but it does not change the amount of the deduction. In order to qualify, a film must be domestically-produced, that is, at least 75 percent of the total compensation paid for the production must be for services performed in the U.S. by actors, directors, producers and other production staff personnel. The deduction applies to the first $15 million ($20 million for productions in low income communities or distressed area or isolated area of distress) of a qualified film or television production. The cost of the production above the dollar limitation is capitalized and recovered under the taxpayer's normal method of accounting.

I believe that section 181 remains an appropriately targeted provision, designed to encourage television and film producers to stay here in the United States and keep those jobs in our communities. In the last decades, New York City and in particular my home borough of Queens has seen a resurgent television and film production sector bring new jobs and revenue into the community. Film production jobs in New York grew by nearly 25 percent between 2008 and 2011, at a time when private sector employment was falling. This bill will help to ensure that those jobs stay here in the U.S.

The bill we are introducing today also includes a new feature to extend section 181 benefits to live theatrical productions. As with films, theater not only provides cultural benefits but also provides economic benefits to local communities in the U.S. For example, according to the Broadway League, Broadway contributed $11 billion in 2012–13 to New York City's economy on top of ticket sales and supports 86,000 jobs. And the benefits are not limited to New York. Traveling Broadway shows contributed almost $3.4 billion to the U.S. economy, which helps sustain regional and local theatres, allowing them to offer their cultural events. Live theatre audiences make numerous ancillary purchases, including restaurants, hotels, parking, taxis and souvenirs.

Unfortunately, as with film, other countries are becoming more aggressive in attracting theatrical production overseas. This is important because future income associated with a production, such as licensing fees and royalties, return to the country of the production's origin. Thus, as more original productions move overseas, the U.S. will lose tax revenue associated with those productions. To help prevent this from occurring and to allow investors to recoup their risky investment more quickly, we believe it is important to extend section 181 to theatrical productions.

Finally, it is important to note that, while both film and television production and theatre production are inherently risky capital-intensive businesses, neither industry qualifies for bonus depreciation that covered virtually every other American industry. Section 181 acts similarly to bonus depreciation to allow investors in these uniquely American industries to recoup their investments more rapidly. This can aid the decision to green-light a project or to produce it in the U.S. This will have ripple effects across the economy by generating revenue and jobs for a range of local businesses, such as caterers, hotels, equipment rentals, etc.

This legislation works to protect these important industries and stem the flood of production to non-U.S. locations. Section 181, which expired at the end of 2013, should be extended and expanded as soon as possible in order to encourage domestic investment and keep television, film and theatrical production jobs in the United States.

IN HONOR OF PAUL TOWNS OF ELGIN, SOUTH CAROLINA

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 17, 2014

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on April 26, 2014, I was honored to attend the Sparkleberry County Fair in Northeast Columbia, South Carolina led by Chairman John Monroe. At this year's Fair, I was present as the Fair Committee recognized Paul Towns for his dedication to the community. Mr. Towns, a veteran of 20 years' service in the United States Army and native of Elgin, South Carolina, was additionally honored for his compassion and generosity to others, his integral role in planning for the Sparkleberry County Fair, and for raising cancer awareness.

A survivor of a 10-year battle with cancer, Paul successfully organized the inaugural Sparkleberry Fair Cancer Awareness 5K on April 19, 2014. This run/walk helped raise funds for the South Carolina Oncology Association's efforts to provide assistance to patients throughout their cancer treatment.

In addition to promoting cancer awareness through the Sparkleberry County Fair, Mr. Towns, his wife Sarah, and their two children put on a Christmas light display with 100 percent of the proceeds raised going directly to benefit Camp Kemo, a summer camp for kids that have been diagnosed with cancer. Guests enjoy an old fashioned light display, hay rides, a freedom tree, his collection of antique tractors, miniature trains, and memorabilia all beautifully decorated with lights while supporting a great cause.

Mr. Towns' passion for promoting cancer awareness, while maintaining a positive attitude, dignity, optimism, and humor in everything he does makes him an integral part of the community.

RECOGNIZING DR. JOSEPH A. ALLUTO

HON. STEVE STIVERS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 17, 2014

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Joseph A. Alluto for his service as the interim president of The Ohio State University.

Dr. Alluto has served as Ohio State's interim president since July 1, 2013. Prior to this position, Dr. Alluto served as Ohio State's chief executive officer, executive vice president, provost, dean of the Max M. Fisher College of Business, and John W. Berry, Sr. Chair in Business. He also served as the executive dean for the professional colleges at Ohio State where he coordinated the activities of the Colleges of Engineering; Food, Agricultural and Environmental Sciences; Education and Human Ecology; Law, and Social Work and represented the interests of those colleges in university-wide decision-making bodies.

Prior to his time at Ohio State, Dr. Alluto was the Clarence S. Marsh Professor of Management at the State University of New York at Buffalo, focusing his research on Sino-U.S. joint ventures and the relationships between improvement processes and corporate performance. He also served as dean of the SUNY-Buffalo School of Management for 14 years and as the first international dean for the Dalian University School of Business.

Dr. Alluto is a leading authority on managerial behavior, having coauthored a book on research methods in organizational research and has more than 65 articles in academic journals. He has also been a visible and active advocate for advanced management education and research in China. He pioneered the first Sino-U.S. jointly funded MBA program offered in the People's Republic of China in 1984 and was appointed as advisor to the First Session of Council for the Dalian Behavioral Sciences Association.

Throughout his career, Dr. Alluto has been unwavering in his dedication to education and stayed true to his mission of achieving true eminence at Ohio State. I would like to thank him for his service and wish him well as he returns to the faculty of the Fisher College of Business at The Ohio State University.